

2021

(CBCS)  
(1<sup>st</sup> Semester)  
**EDUCATION**

FIRST PAPER  
**(Psychological Foundation of Education  
(Revised)**  
*Full Marks: 75*  
*Time: 2 hours*

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
2. Do not copy the Questions. Indicate the Section and Question No. clearly while attempting the answer.
3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer. For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*  
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b) ]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
5. The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

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**SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE**

( Marks: 30 )

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Educational psychology is a
  - (a) Study of social relationships
  - (b) Study of shape and size of the body
  - (c) Study of human behaviour
  - (d) Study of physical body
  
2. Educational psychology is one of the branches of
  - (a) Clinical psychology
  - (b) Cognitive psychology
  - (c) Applied psychology
  - (d) Forensic psychology
  
3. Physical development includes
  - (a) Intelligence
  - (b) Imagination
  - (c) Nervous system
  - (d) Reasoning

4. Cognitive stages of development is associated with
  - (a) Skinner
  - (b) Watson
  - (c) Erickson
  - (d) Piaget
  
5. Piaget's Pre operational stage lasts from
  - (a) 12 years to adulthood
  - (b) 0 to 2 years
  - (c) 3 to 7 years
  - (d) 7 to 12 years
  
6. The period of adolescence is also called
  - (a) Ego centrism
  - (b) Storm and stress
  - (c) Language development
  - (d) Physical stability
  
7. The difference between the different individuals is normally caused by
  - (a) Heredity
  - (b) Environment
  - (c) Both heredity and environment
  - (d) Methods of teaching
  
8. The difference between individuals which makes us a unique individual is known as
  - (a) Inequality
  - (b) Individual difference
  - (c) Character
  - (d) Personality
  
9. Mental health is considered to be
  - (a) Normal state of well-being
  - (b) Abnormal state of well-being
  - (c) Unusual state of well-being
  - (d) Extreme state of well-being
  
10. Mental hygiene deals with
  - (a) Physical health only
  - (b) Heart problem only
  - (c) Mental health only
  - (d) Mental and physical health

11. The adjustment mechanism where we direct strong emotions and frustrations towards a person or object is called
- (a) Negativism
  - (b) Displacement
  - (c) Introjection
  - (d) Compensation
12. The most common and effective method of grouping children for learning is
- (a) friendship grouping
  - (b) differential ability grouping
  - (c) interest grouping
  - (d) achievement level grouping
13. The rejection of a self-concept or notion that we in fact know is true, but that is not ideal and sometimes too unbearable to accept is called
- (a) Compensation
  - (b) Denial
  - (c) Displacement
  - (d) Introjection
14. Who propounded the Two Factor Theory of intelligence?
- (a) Lewis Terman
  - (b) Alfred Binet
  - (c) Charles Spearman
  - (d) Carl Gustav Jung
15. Creativity involves
- (a) Divergent thinking
  - (b) Convergent thinking
  - (c) Closed thinking
  - (d) Quick thinking
16. According to Terman, people having IQ below 20 are
- (a) Feeble-minded
  - (b) Slow learners
  - (c) Idiots
  - (d) Morons
17. Intelligence reaches its climax at the stage of
- (a) Infancy
  - (b) Childhood
  - (c) Adolescence
  - (d) Adulthood

18. Who introduced the concept of “mental age”?
- (a) Simon Binet
  - (b) William Stern
  - (c) Charles Spearman
  - (d) L.L. Thurstone
19. Rorschach Ink-blot Test is designed to assess
- (a) Intelligence
  - (b) Personality
  - (c) Attitude
  - (d) Achievement
20. Personality means
- (a) Character of an individual
  - (b) Behaviour of an individual
  - (c) Appearance of an individual
  - (d) Everything about an individual
21. Earliest attempt to categorise personality was made by
- (a) Hippocrates
  - (b) Kretschmer
  - (c) Sheldon
  - (d) Jung
22. One of the characteristics of an introvert is
- (a) Shyness
  - (b) Easy going
  - (c) Sociable
  - (d) Loves taking risks
23. Who among the following propounded trait approach to personality?
- (a) Allport
  - (b) Freud
  - (c) Rousseau
  - (d) Jung
24. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) was developed by
- (a) Murray and Morgan
  - (b) Allport and Cattell
  - (c) Skinner and Koffka
  - (d) Dollard and Miller

25. The theories which attempt to explain all learning in terms of association between stimulus and response are
- (a) Cognitive theories
  - (b) Field theories
  - (c) Association theories
  - (d) Laws of exercise
26. Pavlov is associated with
- (a) Insightful learning
  - (b) Classical conditioning
  - (c) Operant conditioning
  - (d) Counter conditioning
27. The theory of "Trial and Error" learning is propounded by
- (a) Kohler
  - (b) E.L. Thorndike
  - (c) L.L. Thurstone
  - (d) B.F. Skinner
28. Any stimulus the withdrawal of which strengthens the probability of a response is a
- (a) Negative reinforcer
  - (b) Positive reinforcer
  - (c) Neutral reinforcer
  - (d) Operant reinforcer
29. The highest type of learning among the following is learning
- (a) Through insight
  - (b) Through training
  - (c) Through conditioning
  - (d) Through exercise
30. Laws of learning was propounded by
- (a) Kohler
  - (b) Thorndike
  - (c) Pavlov
  - (d) Thurstone

**SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER**

(Marks : 45)

***Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.***

3x15=45

**Unit I**

1. Relationship between psychology and education
2. Difference between growth and development
3. Principles of development
4. Social development during adolescence

**Unit II**

5. Meaning of individual differences
6. Implications of understanding individual differences for teaching/learning process
7. Concept of Mental Hygiene
8. Any two adjustment mechanisms

**Unit III**

9. Concept of I.Q
10. Spearman's theory of intelligence
11. Role of education in promoting creativity
12. Differences between intelligence and creativity

**Unit IV**

13. Meaning of personality
14. Difference between type approach and trait approach
15. Thematic Apperception Test
16. Factors affecting personality development

**Unit V**

17. Factors affecting learning
18. Negative and positive reinforcements
19. Skinner's theory of Learning
20. Educational contributions of Kohler's theory of Learning

\*\*\*\*\*End of question\*\*\*\*\*